1903 - 1922

ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1903.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1903.

III. 11.
Ground floor Room

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1903.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. During the year 1903 the number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 400 to 418, the additions being in Bombay 2 Cotton Mills, 2 Woollen Factories and 1 Iron Works, in Poona 1 Arsenal, in Dhárwár 1 Cotton Spinning Mill and in Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur and Hyderabad 8, 1, 1 and 2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories respectively. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of one Iron and Brass Factory in Poona.

2. The Town and Island of Bombay and the districts of Khándesh and Ahmedabad contained the majority of the factories, the numbers being 143, 134 and 37 respectively.

3. Of the 416 working factories, 210 are perennial and 206 seasonal; 203 of the latter together with 134 of the former, or 337 in all, deal with cotton and employ on an average 146,208 hands out of a total of 182,910. Of the remaining operatives, 1,621 were engaged in other textile industries, such as wool and silk weaving, while 3,506 were at work in Printing Presses, 561 in Flour Mills and 27,330 in workshops. Of the total 182,910 operatives, 113,214 were employed in Bombay.

4. The post of the Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay was held by the following officers:—

Names.	From	To
Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I. C. S.	Continued from 27th October 1903.	15th January 1903.
„ M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S. ...	16th January 1903.	26th March 1903.
„ J. R. Martin, I. C. S.	27th March 1903.	Continued.

Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and F. McCormack continued to perform the duties of First and Second Inspectors of Factories at Bombay and Ahmedabad respectively, the latter being on six months leave from 10th May 1903. The post of Presidency Inspector of Factories was held by Mr. L. W. Hartley who also enjoyed leave from 21st November 1903 to the end of the year.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to act as Certifying Surgeons during the whole of the year under report and as Joint Medical Inspectors of Factories till 28th October 1903 when Captain J. H. McDonald, M.B., I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, was appointed as Joint Medical Inspector of Factories for the whole of Bombay City and Island.

5. In Bombay an average of four factories escaped inspections in the first three quarters. Owing to a misunderstanding between the Inspectors 26 factories were uninspected in the last quarter, but of these 18 received an extra inspection immediately in the beginning of the next. Of the 275 factories outside Bombay, 119 factories were inspected more than three times, 71 thrice, 40 twice and 37 once, while 8 escaped inspection. Of the 148 factories inspected less than four times, 132 were Gins and Presses which work only a few months in the year. 100 factories were inspected by the Joint Medical Inspectors once; 56 were not inspected. In addition to the above inspections, Mr. Hartley paid 137 visits to factories closed, but whose premises and machinery were open for inspection.

II.—Sanitation.

6. There is little new to report under this head. The usual defects and deficiencies in sanitary appliances were discovered and in most cases remedied on attention being called to them, but in one instance after repeated warnings it was found necessary to prosecute a Bombay Mill for the insanitary condition of the mill latrines and the ground surrounding them. A conviction was obtained.

The provision of drinking water, latrine accommodation and urinals is generally reported to be satisfactory. In the mofussil the situation of the factories in the open country has rendered it unnecessary to insist in all cases on a strict compliance with the requirements of the Act in some of these respects. The Joint Medical Inspectors were as usual in charge of this part of the working of the Factory Act.

III.—Ventilation.

7. The reports of Joint Medical and other Inspectors show that there is strong necessity for improvement in this direction. Considerable attention was given to the subject during the year under report and the Collector of Bombay after some correspondence met a deputation of the Mill-owners' Association on the question.

The discussion and conference were of value in showing that the Association was at one with the Factory Department not only apparently on the necessity for the improvement of the ventilation of Bombay and other mills, and certainly for the revision of the law on the subject, but also as to the lines on which such legislation should proceed. It was agreed that the extent of the vitiation of the air as determined by the amount of carbonic acid gas it contained seemed to afford the most workable basis for a standard of ventilation and for legislation. The Association, however, preferred not to take formal part in the inquiry into the extent to which the air in mills was vitiated which it was proposed to make as a necessary preliminary to any legislative change.

A full report has been submitted to Government who have authorized the Chemical Analyst to Government to undertake an investigation into the state of the air in Bombay Mills with a view to the acquisition of data and the determination of the maximum allowable amount of carbonic acid gas.

The results given by an apparatus obtained from England of the type used by the departmental committee on the ventilation of the factories were found inconsistent and unsatisfactory. It has therefore been necessary to delay the investigation pending the arrival of another apparatus, which, it is understood, is of an improved type.

IV.—Wages.

8. The usual information on this subject is submitted in Table III. In Bombay there is no change of importance to note. The district reports do not now deal with the point.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

9. Of the 182,910 operatives employed in the Presidency, 38,752 were women, and of these 22,920 were employed in Bombay.

The total number of children increased from 6,779 to 7,163, of whom 5,200 were boys and 1,963 girls.

10. A comparison with last year's figures shows that the changes in the numbers of women and children employed have taken place almost entirely in Bombay where there is a substantial decrease in the number of women at work and an increase in that of children. The former seems due to a fall in the number of reelers consequent on a decrease in the amount of yarn to be reeled, as a larger proportion of the total yarn produced is now turned into cloth in the Bombay Mills themselves. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming for the slighter variation in the number of children at work. It is possibly due to an increase in the number of ring frame spindles.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

11. On the whole the guarding of machinery in both Bombay and the Presidency is satisfactory. In Bombay, at least, more attention is required to the repair and proper use of existing guards than to the provision of new ones.

12. As reported last year the issue of final orders regarding the provision of shuttle guards for weaving looms was suspended at the instance of the Mill-owners' Association pending the result of trials of various forms of automatic guards which members of the Association proposed to make. These guards were seen at work and reported on towards the end of the year. Orders have now been issued to Inspectors to insist on guards on all looms, and these are being provided.

13. It is satisfactory to note that there were again no fatal accidents from hoists. In several cases managers were persuaded to adopt some form of safety or automatic door, but this continues to be a point on which it is difficult to persuade the mill authorities of the advantages of guarding. On the whole, however, managers and mill-owners carry out with commendable readiness the suggestions or orders made by Factory Inspectors regarding the guarding of their machines even though there is not, as in England, a Workmen's Compensation Act putting pressure on them in this direction.

14. The question of fencing belting or using mechanical aids for its replacement on fast running pulleys has been considered on various previous occasions. There seems little doubt that such measures do nothing to lessen the danger. In view of the fatal accidents mentioned below (see paragraph 16) attention may again be called to suggestions made for reducing the risk under present methods, the principal being :—

(*a*) That only experienced workmen should be allowed to replace belts on fast running pulleys and that when doing so they should wear no loose garments.

(*b*) That special ladders provided with hooks and spurs be kept for such work.

(*c*) That as far as possible important pulleys should be provided with belt hangers.

VII.—Accidents.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Average per 100 persons employed.
1894	17	66	962	1,045	·78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	·78
1896	10	95	1,092	1,197	·82
1897	17	103	1,079	1,199	·85
1898	15	102	1,068	1,185	·79
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	·81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83

15. The marginal table shows the number of accidents reported during the last ten years.

Though a number of fires in blow rooms and elsewhere took place during the year there was only one life lost from that cause, and the total of fatal accidents is therefore much smaller than last year when the disastrous fire at Bársi raised their number. Even independently however of those caused by fires there is a large and satisfactory drop in the total of reported fatalities.

Inspectors have insisted upon exits being kept free from stacked cotton, but so far no legal powers have been given them for the issue and enforcement of orders for the provision of fire escapes or means of exit.

16. An analysis of the fatalities reported shows that in a large majority of cases these were unconnected with machinery and in no case were they due to defective guarding.

Of eleven fatal accidents in Bombay four took place in Railway workshops or yards; two of these were shunting accidents and the other two occurred from the slipping of a boiler which was being lifted up. A similar accident to the

last took place in a mill where economiser pipes fell on a man through his loosing the hook of the sling in which they were suspended, while the falling of a brass ingot in the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, caused the death of a workman there. Of the remaining fatalities one, mentioned above, was due to a fire, one to a coal truck accident, one to belting and one to tetanus following on slight wounds received from the tin rollers of a ring frame machine. In the final case a workman, who apparently had gone to sleep and afterwards been covered by falling cotton, was found buried in cotton in the mixing room.

Three out of six fatal accidents reported from the Presidency and Sind were connected with belting. Two of these were due to carelessness in replacing belts on fast running pulleys and one to the wearing of loose garments which became entangled in the belting. The cause of one fatality is not reported, while a workman's falling into a cistern of hot water and the fall of a roof on another, account for the remaining two cases.

17. There is again a small increase in the number of serious accidents and a decrease in those classed as slight and in the total number. A scrutiny of Bombay accident reports shows that in at least one-third of the 'slight' accidents the injuries received were of the most trifling nature. Corresponding to the fall in the total number of accidents and the increase in operatives there is a decrease in the average per hundred persons employed.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

18. Twelve prosecutions were instituted during the year and nine convictions obtained, but of these one was reversed on appeal. Fines of amounts varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 10 were imposed. The cases in which convictions were obtained fell respectively under section 15 (1) (*a*) (for working overtime, etc.), section 15 (1) (*e*) (for neglecting to fence machinery), section 15 (1) (*g*) (for neglecting to keep factories in a cleanly state) and section 15 (1) (*c*) for neglecting to keep a register of children employed), there being three convictions under the first and second of the above heads, two under the third and one under the last.

One prosecution brought in Ahmedabad, under section 7 (4) of the Act, failed as the Magistrate held that the offence was committed by the Muccadam of the Mill without the knowledge of the Secretary. It does not appear that any steps were taken against the Muccadam though section 17 of the Act provides that under such circumstances "the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor". Of the remaining two cases one fell under section 15 (1) (*f*) and (*g*) (regarding the provision of drinking water and the keeping of factories in a sanitary condition) while particulars of the other have not been reported.

Of the twelve cases three were brought in Bombay, five in Khándesh, two in Hyderabad, Sind, and one each in Násik and Ahmedabad. As usual various other and principally minor infractions of the law were discovered and disposed of by warning, on the mill authorities making good the defect complained of, punishing the subordinate actually concerned, etc.

IX.—General.

19. The Collector of Khándesh in his report calls attention to the necessity of affording some assistance to the Presidency Inspector if proper control over the factories in his district is to be secured.

Khándesh contains 134 factories or only nine less than Bombay and of these all except two are seasonal. Their scattered situation and short working season make inspection difficult while their notoriously loose and irregular methods of working, to which Mr. Curtis refers, call for close expert supervision. The Presidency Inspector has to inspect not only the whole of the factories in the Presidency and Sind (Ahmedabad excepted), but also those of the Central Provinces, and it is therefore impossible for him to devote more than a limited time to Khándesh.

The question of relieving the Presidency Inspector of the Central Province Inspections or in some other way granting him assistance in dealing with the seasonal factories seems to demand early consideration.

20. By Government Resolution No. 4283 of 13th September 1903, the duties of Joint Medical Inspector of Factories and Certifying Surgeon in the City of Bombay were separated and different officers appointed for their discharge. At the same time to meet the convenience of mill-owners the Certifying Surgeons were permitted to visit mills for the purpose of certifying the ages of children, and to receive fees for doing so.

21. The delay in submitting this report is regretted. It was again due to the late receipt of district reports. These are due by the end of March but in spite of repeated reminders the last was not received until the 13th instant.

22. The work of the Presidency, First and Second Inspectors has again been satisfactory. Mr. Hartley and Mr. McCormack showed commendable zeal in devoting part of short holidays spent in England to the study of the measures taken there regarding short reeling and ventilation. Mr. Engel has as usual rendered valuable assistance in the disposal of the various factory questions which came up during the year.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 15th June 1904.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Through,

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government.

2. The remarks of Mr. Curtis, Collector of Khándesh, cited in paragraph 19 are of very significant interest. Should the Presidency Inspector be relieved of the duty of inspecting the Central Provinces, his hands would be freed for more liberal inspections in Khándesh. Enquiries are being made as to the number of factories now inspected by the Presidency Inspector, and a separate report on this subject will be submitted.

3. Messrs. Gubbay and Martin during the respective periods of their office have devoted the most conscientious and intelligent interest to the discharge of their duties.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
16th June 1904.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium, Bombay.

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STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

B 371—1 *ap*

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá-pur.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arsenals	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Boilers (erection and repair) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal foundry and workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-carriage factories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
Gun-powder factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical instrument factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2. All other Factories.										
(i) Worked by Steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	132	5	...	7
Cotton (spinning, sheaving and other mills)	78	34	4	1	3	2	1	...	2	3
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye works	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour Mills	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forage press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	12	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5*	...	5	15*	21	6	...	1	205	193	179	* One factory of these remained closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	131	128	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	

FORM

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá-pur.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT—*continued.*										
2. *All other Factories*—continued.										
(i) Worked by Steam—*continued.*										
Ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills and wells	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pottery works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops... ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	129	37	4	1	3	3	134	6	5	10
(ii) Not worked by Steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk Oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	143	37	4	1	3	3	134	6	8	10

No. II—*continued.*

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	12	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	2	2	2	* Bulk Oil Installation.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
5	...	5	19	21	13	1	1	337	380	372	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	6	
5	1	5	19	21	16	1	1	418	400	390	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholá-pur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
Inspected during the year—										
Once	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	4
Twice	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	2
Three times	4	1	..	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
More than three times ...	137	36	4	1	3	3	65	4	7	3
Total ...	143	37	4	1	3	3	130	5	8	9
Not inspected during the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1
Total Number of Factories ...	143	37	4	1	3	3	134	6	8	10
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
Adults—										
Males	88,092	17,480	1,632	424	823	2,893	8,336	607	3,840	3,378
Females	22,920	2,575	390	98	395	924	5,564	170	378	1,879
Total ...	111,012	20,055	2,022	522	1,218	3,817	13,900	777	4,218	5,257
Children—										
Males	1,597	1,160	205	33	152	450	336	2	353	209
Females	605	377	22	...	95	273	...	...	24	30
Total ...	2,202	1,537	227	33	247	723	336	2	377	239
Total average daily number ...	113,214	21,592	2,249	555	1,465	4,540	14,236	779	4,595	5,496
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—										
Shifts of sets	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	7
Midday stoppages ...	134	37	3	1	2	3	110	2	7	3
Shifts and Midday stoppages...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	1	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	37	4	1	3	3	134	6	8	10
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—										
On Sundays	139	36	4	...	2	3	26	1	7	10
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	108	5	1	...
Exempted—										
Under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, *i.e.*, not falling under one of the previous heads... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	143	37	4	1	3	3	134	6	8	10

No. II—*continued.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*continued.*

Operatives, Shifts, and Holidays.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30	12	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	38	37	29	
4	1	5	18	18	16	1	1	327	317	312	
4	1	5	18	21	16	1	1	410	395	364	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	9	
4	1	5	18	21	16	1	1	416	400	373	
195	521	153	3,241	1,481	2,414	1,431	54	136,995	134,327	129,908	
68	531	226	746	1,534	274	...	80	38,752	39,118	35,850½	
263	1,052	379	3,987	3,015	2,688	1,431	134	175,747	173,445	165,758½	
...	530	...	69	81	23	...	...	5,200	5,045	4,934	
...	449	...	31	53	4	...	...	1,963	1,734	1,767	
...	979	...	100	134	27	...	...	7,163	6,779	6,701	
263	2,031	379	4,087	3,149	2,715*	1,431	134	182,910	180,224	172,459½	* Figures for one factory which ceased working in June are not available.
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	38	65	62	
4	1	2	18	21	13	...	1	362	306	293	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	8	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	10	
4	1	5	18	21	16	1	1	416	400	373	
4	1	5	14	18	16	1	...	287	283	255	
...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	127	114	114	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
4	1	5	18	21	16	1	1	416	399	373	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Fatal	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Serious...	30	5	4	...	1	9	7	...	3	5
Minor	1,111	83	3	5	20	31	25	4	15	25
Total ...	1,152	88	7	5	21	40	33	4	18	31
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—										
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—										
Clause (*a*)	1	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	...
„ (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*e*)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
„ (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ (*g*)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	..	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Persons convicted ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th June 1904.

II—*concluded.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*concluded.*

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	17	37	28	
...	6	...	3	3	1	...	...	77	71	61	
...	3	1	53	...	34	16	...	1,429	1,491	1,575	
...	9	2	57	4	35	17	...	1,523	1,599	1,664	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	*In one case the conviction was reversed in appeal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1903.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	...	...	0 12 0 per day	0 13 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	30 0 0 per	30 0 0 month	25 to 30 per	25 to 30 month	1 1 0 per day	1 0 6 per day	1 4 0 per day	1 4 0 per day
Fitter	0 13 4 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 2 0 per day	0 13 6 per day	0 13 6 per day	40 to 45	40 to 45 accor	25 to 40 ding to sk	25 to 40 ill	1 0 0 per day	0 15 5 per day	1 8 0 per day	1 8 0 per day
Carpenter ...	0 14 6 per day	1 1 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 2 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	0 15 0 per day	30 0 0 per	30 0 0 month	25 to 30 per	25 to 30 month	0 13 4 per day	0 12 10 per day	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	} 30 0 0	30 0 0	{ 30 0 0 per	... month	...	...	} 40 0 0	40 0 0
Mason	...	...	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day		per month	{ 0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	0 13 4 per day	0 12 10 per day		per month.
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 9 3 per day	0 8 6 per day	...	...	30 0 0 per mo	... nth	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 14 9 per day	1 0 0 per day	{ Mules Ring	12 to 20 10 0 0 per month	} 30 to 33 per	30 to 33 month	0 12 0 per day	0 11 6 per day	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0 per	16 0 0 month	...	...	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	0 15 6 per day	50 0 0 per	50 0 0 month	28 0 0 per	28 0 0 month	1 2 8 per day	1 2 0 per day	36 0 0 per	36 0 0 month
Boiler-man ...	...	...	...	...	0 5 10 per day	0 5 9 per day	10 to 18 per	10 to 18 month	16 0 0 per	16 0 0 month	0 13 4 per day	0 12 10 per day	15 0 0 per	15 0 0 month
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	...	...	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	10 0 0 per	10 0 0 month	10 0 0 per	10 0 0 month	0 4 9 per day	0 4 7 per day	9 to 11 per	9 0 0 month
Cooly or Porter (man)... ...	...	...	6 to 8 as. per day	7 to 9 as. per day	0 5 0 per day	0 5 0 per day	8 0 0 per	8 0 0 month	9 0 0 per	9 0 0 month	0 4 9 per day	0 4 7 per day	13 0 0 per	13 0 0 month
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	3 to 4 as. per day	3 to 4 as. per day	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	6 0 0 per	6 0 0 month	6 0 0 per	6 0 0 month	0 2 4 per day	0 2 9 per day	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	40 0 0 per	40 0 0 month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	...	...	20 0 0 per	20 0 0 month	1 3 9 per day	1 3 1 per day	...	...	26 0 0 per	26 0 0 month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day
Fitter	35 0 0 per	35 0 0 month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	27 0 0 per	23 0 0 month	20 0 0 per	20 0 0 month	0 14 11 per day	0 15 2 per day	1 1 3 per day	1 0 7 per day	26 0 0 per	26 0 0 month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day
Carpenter ...	25 0 0 per	25 0 0 month	0 14 0 per day	0 14 0 per day	20 0 0 per	20 0 0 month	20 0 0 per	20 0 0 month	0 4 10 per day	0 4 8 per day	1 3 0 per day	1 2 4 per day	26 0 0 per	26 0 0 month	0 15 0 per day	0 15 0 per day
Bricklayer ...	25 0 0 per	25 0 0 month	...	...	...	...	25 0 0 per	25 0 0 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	...	...	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0 per day	0 12 0 per day	...	...	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 10 per day	0 5 1 per day	...	...	15 0 0 per	15 0 0 month	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 7 per day	0 5 3 per day	...	...	15 0 0 per	15 0 0 month	...	...
Dyer	15 0 0 per	17 0 0 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11 per day	0 6 9 per day	1 11 8 per day	1 10 8 per day	11 0 0 per	11 0 0 month	15 0 0 per	15 0 0 month
Engine-driver ...	17 0 0 per	17 0 0 month	1 0 0 per day	1 0 0 per day	75 0 0 per	75 0 0 month	12 0 0 per	10 0 0 month	1 13 4 per day	1 12 4 per day	2 4 11 per day	2 6 6 per day	17 0 0 per	17 0 0 month	38 0 0 per	38 0 0 month
Boiler-man ...	...	...	0 8 0 per day	0 8 0 per day	30 0 0 per	30 0 0 month	...	...	0 10 2 per day	0 9 10 per day	...	...	16 0 0 per	16 0 0 month	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	12 0 0 per	12 0 0 month	...	...	10 0 0 per	10 0 0 month	9 0 0 per	9 0 0 month	...	...	0 6 9 per day	0 6 6 per day	11 0 0 per	11 0 0 month	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man)... ...	10 0 0 per	10 0 0 month	0 6 0 per day	0 6 0 per day	...	...	8 0 0 per	8 0 0 month	0 6 11 per day	0 6 9 per day	0 6 2 per day	0 5 11 per day	12 0 0 per	12 0 0 month	0 6 0 per day	0 6 0 per day
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	...	...	5 0 0 per	5 0 0 month	...	...	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day	5 0 0 per	5 0 0 month	0 3 0 per day	0 3 0 per day

Factory Department, Bombay, 1st March 1904.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903.

Class of labour.	Northern Division.															
	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. month.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. month.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. month.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. month.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	0 10 1	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 9 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Fitter	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	0 5 9	0 6 9	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 5 9	17 0 0	17 0 0
Carpenter ...	Per day. 0 12 0	day. 0 10 3	Per day. 0 10 0	day. 0 10 0	Per day. 0 13 0	day. 0 13 0	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Bricklayer ...	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0
Mason	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 10 8	18 0 0	18 0 0
Weaver (man) ...	Per fortnight. 7 0 0	6 9 0	...	...	Per fortnight. 6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	Per hour 0 3 10½	per loom. 0 3 6	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0
Spinner (man)...	...	...	Per day. 0 4 0	0 4 0	Per day. 0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 10½	0 2 8	0 7 9½	0 6 4½	0 7 3	0 7 3	9 0 0	9 0 0
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Per month. 7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0
Engine-driver ...	Per month. 9 0 0	10 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Boiler-man ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 7 5½	0 7 9	0 7 5½	0 7 2½	0 7 6	0 7 3	20 0 0	20 0 0
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0
Cooly or Porter (man)... ...	Per day. 0 3 0	day. 0 3 0	Per day. 0 3 0	day. 0 3 0	Per day. 0 4 0	day. 0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

Class of labour.	Central Division.								Southern Division.			
	Khándesh District.						Poona District.		Sholápur District.		Belgaum District.		Dhárwár District.	
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. month.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter	...	0 15 6	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	...	0 15 6	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	Per month. 17 0 0	17 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mason	...	0 10 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....
Weaver (man) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
Ever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0
Engine-driver ...	...	0 11 4	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man ...	...	0 10 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	...	0 4 2	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Cooly or Porter (man)... ..	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th June 1904.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1903.

Classes of labour.	Karáchi District.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—						
	Per day.		Per month.		Per day.	
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Per month.					
Fitter	12 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6
	Per day.		Per day.			
Carpenter	1 3 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 7 6	0 8 0
Bricklayer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Weaver (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per month.		Per month.			
Engine-driver	31 0 0	31 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Boiler-man	22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
			Per day.			
Messenger	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Per day.					
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
Cooly or Porter (woman).	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 13th June 1904.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1903.

No. 3537.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th June 1903.

No. 1126.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881) (as amended by Act XI of 1891), and in supersession of the rule published in the Home Department Notification No. 428,* dated the 25th March 1892, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule :

Every occupier of a factory shall furnish to the Magistrate of the district or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a Presidency town, to the Secial Inspector of Factories or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns :

I.—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in the following form :

Name and situation of factory.	Name of owner or occupier.	Name of manager.	Nature of industry.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.				Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages and, in the latter case, the hour and extent of daily stoppage.	Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour under Section 5-B (1), clause (c), of the Act.	Remarks.
					Adults.		Children.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

N.B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II.—A return, in the following form, regarding measurements and space :

Name and situation of factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory.	Area of the floor-space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	Remarks.

This return shall be submitted for every factory when it is first registered under the Act, and thereafter whenever any alteration is made in the factory which affects the measurements and cubical contents of any room or the area of the floor-space in any room occupied by machinery or other fixtures.

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month. This return must be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

(Signed) H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

* Republished at page 316 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 31st March 1892.

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